FBIS DAILY REPORT

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L.A. SOCIALIST 'MINISUMMIT' OPENS IN PANAMA

PA091551 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1446 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Panama City, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Socialists and social democrats of Latin America are holding a "minisummit" today in this capital to study the problems of Central America, particularly Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Silence surrounds this summit. All that could be learned of its agenda is the general statement that there will be a "close study of the problems of the Central American area, particularly some of its countries."

Several leaders of the Confederation of Latin American Parties [Confederacion de Partidos Latinoamericanos--COPAL], which is primarily a social democratic organization, are in Panama.

Among the Iberian-American politicians who have come to Panama are Francisco Pena Gomez, a Dominican and vice president of Socialist International for Latin America; Hernan Siles Zuazo, president-elect of Bolivia; Tomas Borge, interior minister of the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua; Ruben Berrio Martinez, leader of the Puerto Rico Independent Party and vice president of COPAL; Guillermo Ungo, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta and a social democratic leader in his country; Gustavo Carvajal, president of COPAL and a member of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI); Leonel Brizola, a Brazilian and a member of the Workers Party; former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, a social democrat; and Pompeyo Marquez of the Movement to Socialism of Venezuela.

The socialists and the social democrats refused to make any statements and will meet with the leaders of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama.

Last week, several Socialists met here with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, at the home of Gen Omar Torrijos, leader of the Panamanian regime. Gonzalez attended meetings of the Committee for the Defense of Nicaragua and the Socialist International this weekend in Washington and New York, respectively.

Enrique Tierno Galvan, the mayor of Madrid, who is also a socialist, will arrive in Panama at noon today, although his visit does not seem to be related to the Coclesito meeting. He was invited by President Aristides Royo, who was a pupil of Tierno at the University of Salamanca (Spain).

The Felipe Gonzalez' recent meeting with Fidel Castro in Havana, Gonzalez' visit to Panama where he met with Torrijos' followers, Sandinists and Salvadoran opposition leaders, the meeting of the Committee for the Defense of Nicaragua in Washington, the Socialist International meeting in New York and the COPAL minisummit here today are interpreted by Panamanian political circles as anticipation by the Latin American left to Reagan's actions as the U.S.president.

Felipe Gonzalez has said that "the idea of a possible Reagan intervention in Central America is spreading like an oil spill."

SPACE-NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

PY091741 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (TELAM)--A bilateral agreement regarding space and nuclear technology as well as research on medical, oceanographic, fishing, mining, geological and technical processes in industry has been signed between Argentina and the FRG.

The meetings that were held in the past few days ended today with the signing of the agreement. The respective governments were represented by Raul Cura, Argentine undersecretary of international economic affairs, and Reinhard Loosch, FRG minister of research and technology.

It also was agreed to carry out studies in the immediate possibilities for the use of unconventional energy such as solar and biomass energy.

ADMIRAL LAMBRUSCHINI RETURNS FROM U.S., FRG

PY091643 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The navy commander in chief, Adm Armando Lambruschini, today returned to this country after a visit to Germany, where he inspected the construction of frigates and submarines for our navy and met with FRG President Karl Carstens.

A few days before, Admiral Lambruschini had left for the United States, where he stayed for 2 days and met with high-ranking government officials and businessmen. From the United States, Admiral Lambruschini went to the FRG, where he held meetings with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the inspector of the FRG navy, Vice Adm [name indistinct]. Later on, Admiral Lambruschini inspected in Hamburg developments in the construction of the frigates Meco 360 and 140, whose construction will continue in Argentina.

At the (Diesen) shipyard in Emden, he observed the laying of the keel of the first submarine, which will also be built in Argentina.

At this ceremony, the Argentine navy materiel director, Vice Adm Haroldo Enrique Dahn, gave a speech and at a dinner given later, Admiral Lambruschini stressed the importance of this ceremony and pointed out that this special event is really the beginning of a number of undertakings which will be the concrete results of joint efforts by the Argentine Navy and the (Diesen) company. He added that the promotion and protection of Argentine maritime interests is a priority matter for Argentina and that Argentina has firmly decided to seriously enter the road of consolidation of its economic, scientific and technological capabilities as the only way to reach the prosperity its population deserves.

Lambruschini further said: We are clearly aware that the world in which we live is ever more interdependent, both in its relations and conflicts, and that it is no longer possible for a country to face economic or technological challenges alone. He concluded by stressing the importance of the development of this plan of modern surface and submarine naval units for the navy and for Argentina, saying that this plan means an important economic effort and a serious technical commitment; therefore, we insist on having the best results and on demanding from the firm and ourselves that all difficulties which may arise be overcome.

EXPORT OF URANIUM CONCENTRATE TO BRAZIL AUTHORIZED

PY100024 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2215 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Dec (NA)--President Videla has signed a decree approving a loan contract of uranium concentrate between Brazil and Argentina in keeping with the respective instruments signed in Buenos Aires last 17 May by the presidents of the two countries, it was official reported today.

The National Atomic Energy Commission thus has been authorized to export 240 tons of uranium concentrate to the Brazilian nuclear corporations. Argentina and Brazil last May signed an agreement on the peaceful development and utilization of nuclear energy.

NUCLEAR OFFICIAL ON NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION

PY082003 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1214 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Dec (NA)--Carlos Castro Madero, the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), stated here today that the change of the U.S. president will cause "favorable but not drastic changes" as far as U.S. restrictions in the field of nuclear energy are concerned. He expressed his confidence that this will allow Argentina "to finally obtain the enriched uranium which it needs to continue operating normally its irradiation reactor [reactor de irradiacion] and the radioisotope plant."

Castro Madero made these remarks shortly before making his opening speech at the 20th ordinary meeting of the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] scientific advisory committee. The head of the IAEA, Sigvard Eklund, has arrived in Argentina to preside over the meeting.

ILO DELEGATION BEGINS FACT-FINDING MISSION

PY092346 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 9

[Excerpt] (NA)--An International Labor Organization (ILO) delegation yesterday met with the minister of labour, General Llamil Reston, the first step in their fact-finding mission to make sure Argentine labour legislation is in accordance with international labour conventions.

The ILO delegation, chairmed by the Italian jurist Antonio Malintoppi, is in Buenos Aires following an invitation by the Argentine Government at the last ILO Geneva meeting in June.

FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR DEPARTS FOR ROME

PY092039 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aries, 9 Dec (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor left for Rome at 1700--with a stopover in Paris--at the invitation of Pope John Paul II to receive, along with his Chilean counterpart Rojas Galdames, a proposal from the mediator.

Pastor is accompanied by Col Carlos Cavandoli, under secretary of foreign relations, Col Carlos Bloomer Reeve, cabinet chief of the Foreign Ministry; and other officials who will join the Argentine negotiating delegation presided over by Guillermo Moncayo.

JUSTICIALIST LEADER CALLS FOR MRS PERON'S RELEASE

PY061559 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1114 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Resistencia, 5 Dec (NA)--Deolindo Bittel, vice president of the Argentine Justicialist Party, has sent a telegram to the military junta asking it to release former President Maria Martinez de Peron.

Bittel's telegram stated: "Echoing the clamor of the people and my own opinion, I hereby ask the commander in chief to order the freeing of Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron as a contribution to the peace of the nation and because I believe that it would be the just thing to do." Thus, Bittel has joined the request which several members of the national leadership of the Justicialist Party have sent from Buenos Aires.

PAZ ZAMORA IN FRANCE DISCUSSES GARCIA MEZA REGIME

LE MONDE Interview

LD0814Z1 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Thierry Maliniak interview with Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of the Bolivian government of national unity, conducted during 1-5 December Paris visit: "Military Regime Unstable"]

[Text] "It is necessary for us that the West European countries continue their present policy of isolating the Bolivian military regime long enough for the democratic forces to be able to regain the initiative," we were told by Mr Jaime Paz, who is visiting France from 1 through 5 December. Elected vice president of Bolivia in June, Jaime Paz, like President Siles Zuazo, has been unable to assume his post because of the July military coup d'etat. He has become a roving ambassador for the civilian forces ejected from power and recently was appointed vice president of the Andean parliament.

Jaime Paz has just visited Washington, where, during this transition phase, he had to persuade his interlocutors to maintain U.S. Government pressure on the Bolivian military. "I met with President Reagan's principal advisers on Latin America," he told us, "and I do not believe that they will alter U.S. policy with respect to Bolivia. They are aware that in our country's specific case their interests are better preserved by a solid civilian regime than by an unstable military regime, which would constitute a focus of uncertainty in the region. The U.S. military itself agrees with this point: It is well acquainted with the situation of the armed forces in our country and knows that there are no prospects for a long-term stable military regime in Bolivia at present." Despite the violence and effectiveness of the repression, the full force of which is directed at the opposition, Mr Jaime Paz does not believe that the regime will become established. "After 5 months," he said, "it is clear that General Garcia Meza has been unable to transform his initial military victory in the coup d'etat into a political victory. He has been unable, like General Banzer in 1971, to establish a minimum political and social base which would enable him to justify his continued stay in power. This being the case, the armed forces cannot support him for long unless they want to find themselves isolated from the rest of the country. The military's instinctive reaction at the time of the coup d'etat acted in General Garcia Meza's favor but now it is acting against him."

Nevertheless, has not Chile's example shown that a military regime can remain in power without the support of any party? "Bolivia's case is different," Jaime Paz replied. "In Chile, the military regime has gained the support of some social forces, albeit undoubtedly a minority of them, but still enough to implement a consistent policy even against the majority will. The 1973 coup d'etat in Santiago took place at a time of social struggles and the army sided with one of the two camps. This is not the case in Bolivia, where quite simply a group of people connected with contraband and narcotics trafficking interrupted the reestablishment of democracy, with which almost the entire Bolivian population was in agreement." This is why Mr Jaime Paz hopes that a peaceful solution will be possible in the near future, with the establishment of a transition government composed of civilians and soldiers representing all sectors not linked with the July coup d'etat. "Otherwise," he added, "the people will reorganize themselves as in the past and the power struggle will resort to other means."

LE MATIN Report

LD0915Z1 Paris LE MATIN in French 5 Dec 80 p 11

[J.L.S." report on statements by former Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora: "Reagan Distrusts Bolivian Dictatorship"]

[Text] Jaime Paz, who was elected vice president of Bolivia in June, believes that the military who seized power through a bloody coup last July will not remain in power longer than a few months. Even Ronald Reagan's aides, he told LE MATIN, are skeptical about the present regime.

"No other Bolivian dictatorship has ever been more isolated than the present regime"--Jaime Paz believes that Gen Luis Garcia Meza's team will remain in power for only "5 or 6 months" more. Paz, 41, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] (one of the components of the democratic front which ensured the victory of Social Democratic presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo in June) has spent a few days in Paris where he met, among other people, Senate President Alain Poher, Francois Mitterrand, Michel Rocard, Gaston Defferre, some communist members of parliament, some foreign office officials and Giscardian deputy Bernard Stasi, whose "support for the democratic cause" he found "quite militant."

"Nothing has been going right for the military, who no longer rely on the forces which have usually supported them," Paz stated. As an example, he mentioned the defection of Bolivian business circles, "who have realized that it is impossible to engage in serious business transactions with traffickers," and also the peasants, who were at one time bound to the army by a "pact" but who now have joined the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB].

The "roving ambassador" of Bolivian civilians who is to leave for Italy today and who has already pleaded his country's cause in Scandinavia, the FRG, Benelux countries and Switzerland, does not share the view that Ronald Reagan will systematically support Latin American dictatorships. He had talks with the president-elect's advisers in Washington 10 days ago. "I believe," he stated, "that they are not prepared to automatically support the regime; they realize that the army is vulnerable." Paz believes that an increasing number of Bolivian officers are becoming hostile to the present dictatorship. He counts on those officers to prepare a "transition" regime with civilians. At least, this is the concept which he has promoted during his European tour.

ARCE GOMEZ ON PAZ ZAMORA, U.S. RECOGNITION

PY091700 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Dec (AFP)--In a statement issued here today, the Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, said that Jaime Paz Zamora, the top-ranking leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), is the leader of the slander campaign against Bolivia, that is being carried out abroad.

Arce Gomez, who last week toured the United States, Panama, Brazil and Paraguay, said that the objective of his tour was to dispel all slanders against Bolivia, and that despite everything, Paz Zamora can never be forgiven.

He said that after meeting with advisers of President-elect Ronald Reagan, he can assert that the Republican administration of the U.S. Government will recognize the Bolivian regime led by Gen Luis Garcia Meza and that it will grant Bolivia important economic aid.

ATTENDANCE AT CARTAGENA TECHNICAL MEETINGS REPORTED

PY092319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 Dec (AFP)--Sources close to the Integration Secretariat announced here that beginning today Bolivia will start attending all of the technical meetings of the Cartagena agreement.

According to AFP, Bolivia's return to these technical forums is a result of the successful negotiations conducted by Andean Pact delegates Alberto Zelada and Jose de la Puente, who came to Bolivia to give a detailed briefing on the latest meeting of the Cartagena agreement held in Bogota, which Bolivia did not attend.

Zelada and De la Puente left Bolivia this morning after explaining that no decisions on important topics such as common external tariff, the steel and metal-mechanical industries were made in Bogota. Therefore, Bolivia's attendance in future meetings is regarded as indispensable.

MINISTER DOWNPLAYS VENEZUELAN TROOP MOVEMENTS

PA051605 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Arauca--Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has downplayed the importance of alleged Venezuelan troop movements along the border area of La Guajira. Camacho Leyva, who is visiting Arauca with the president of the republic's tour of that remote region, said that Venezuela is free to move troops about within its territory because it has sovereignty there. When asked if Colombia was going to adopt similar measures, he replied that playing with troops along the border is very dangerous.

ARMY PATROL DETAINED BY VENEZUELA RELEASED

PA091759 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia--The 2d Brigade command announced today that the military patrol that mistakenly crossed the Venezuelan border has been released by the Venezuelan authorities.

According to Gen Carlos Narvaez, the incident occurred when a captain, a sergeant and three soldiers got lost near Buenavista, Guajira Department, while on a routine mission. The group was detained by troops of the Venezuelan Army's 1st Division, which transferred them to a garrison in Maracaibo for interrogation.

General Narvaez went to the border to hold talks with several Venezuelan officials and explain the situation. He thus obtained the release of his men, who were members of the Rondon motorized battalion.

M-19 ANNOUNCES 'BLOW' FOR 17 DEC, NEW BRIGADE

PA100402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0350 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota, 9 Dec (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) tonight announced that it will strike a blow on the occasion of the presidents meeting scheduled to open in Santa Marta on 17 December. The president of Ecuador, Jaime Roldos; of Peru, Fernando Belaunde Terry; of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo Odio; of Panama, Aristides Royo; of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins; and of Colombia, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will meet on that date.

The guerrilla group interrupted Colombian television transmissions tonight and announced the creation of the Simon Bolivar Shock Brigade which will take new actions. A guerrilla's voice reminded the audience of the M-19 action on 27 February when the Dominican Republic's Embassy was occupied in Bogota, the biggest kidnapping of diplomats in the world.

The M-19, which criticized the educational and agricultural policy of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration, warned that "it is getting ready to recover what has been taken away from it."

AGENCY SAYS MEAT EXPORTS TO USSR NOT SUSPENDED

PA051459 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Barranquilla--The Meat Marketing Agency here has announced that meat exports to the Soviet Union have not been suspended. Cattle are being slaughtered at the [name indistinct] meat packing installations in Barranquilla. This meat, valued at approximately 250 million pesos, will be shipped in early January. According to this agency, more meat exports are planned for the Soviet and Spanish markets in mid-1981.

NOGUES PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER RIVER PLATE TALKS

PY081507 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Dec 80 p 6

[By special correspondent Jose Antonio Bianchi]

[Text] Buenos Aires--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues asserted today that "the irregular situation" of the Pilcomayo River is being solved "as far as possible." The Paraguayan foreign minister gave a press conference to a group of Paraguayan and Argentine newsmen at his office at the River Plate Basin conference after the conference ended.

When asked about the "Pilcomayo problem," Nogues replied: "On an earlier occasion, the Paraguayan foreign minister said that this type of problem should not exist among our countries and I maintain that opinion." The minister added that "they are not small problems." (That was how the Argentine newsman referred to it in his question.) "They are problems that emerge between neighboring countries, but I repeat that the question of the Pilcomayo River should not occur again."

Replying to a question regarding the measures which were taken to prevent a repetition of the Pilcomayo incident, Nogues stated: "When I say that it should not occur again I do not mean that there is a possibility of a repetition; I mean that this should not have taken place, it should not have occurred. What you wish to ask me is whether that irregular situation that occurred at the Pilcomayo is being solved and it is. It is being solved as far as possible, because once such projects as the diversion canal in Formosa Province have been carried out, it is difficult that things return 100 percent to their original state."

The Paraguayn foreign minister further said: "I know that the highest Argentine officials were concerned from the beginning over this, which for a time was called the Pilcomayo problem, and that they have given all the necessary instructions to return things to their former state and to ensure there is no repetition."

At this point foreign minister Nogues' statements coincided with those made by his Argentine counterpart Carlos Washington Pastor to the HOY correspondent last night. The Argentine minister categorically asserted that "there is no problem at the Pilcomayo," adding that "all the reports that have been given are false."

Minister Nogues said in his speech to the plenary meeting of the conference that the River Plate Basin financial fund could be converted into a regional bank. During today's press conference, he was asked why Paraguay did not submit a project for this, to which the foreign minister replied: "The fact that I made a suggestion does not mean that I should submit a project. What you do is launch an idea which should then ripen and once it is ripe the elements will also be ripe to launch the project."

An Argentine newsman asked Nogues if he shared President Jorge Rafael Videla's criterion that it is unsuitable to form political-military pacts to promote the harmonious development of the peoples of the region. His reply was: "I do not presume to contradict or to confirm what the president of the Argentine nation says. The question goes beyond the rules of diplomatic discretion."

AUTHENTIC RADICAL LIBERALS PRAISE URUGUAYANS

PY091337 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 16

[Text] The board of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] has expressed its "admiration and interest" for the attitude of the Uruguayan people during the latest plebiscite called by the Uruguayan Government. In this regard, the PLRA released this communique: "In its 3 December 1980 session, the board of the PLRA decided to publicly express its admiration and interest for the Uruguayan people in view of the proud and courageous demonstration of democratic faith which the noble Uruguayan people expressed during the latest plebiscite, giving a categorical negative answer to those who seek to divert Artigas' nation from its proud tradition of freedom." The communique is signed by the head of the board, Domingo Laino.

NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF DISCUSSES PLEBISCITE

PY081515 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Dec (AFP)--Vice Adm Hugo Marquez, commander in chief of the navy, has stated to the press here that the greatest mistake of the Uruguayan civilian-military government was that of setting deadlines in political matters and that the traditional political parties again will have to start functioning fully.

The navy commander stated that the victory in the constitutional plebiscite last Sunday belonged to the people who said what they wished to say at the ballot boxes. Admiral Marquez termed the negative vote a valid warning because no one told them to vote as they did. He also asserted that in Uruguay there are no ayatollahs or leaders with bayonettes, only military men acting together with civilians and a people which is sovereign.

Interior Minister Manuel Nunez in his turn believed that political opening was near, as well as the institutionalization of the country. The minister stressed that it is suitable at the present time to allay the fears of the political forces in order to prevent the deepening of certain disagreements and to again dedicate the time to work, action and the recovery of the republic.

Six days ago the citizens pronounced themselves against a draft constitutional reform drawn up by the government, with a majority of nearly 240,000 ballots out of a total of 1,500,000 first scrutinized.

MILITARY OFFICERS ACCUSED OF TORTURING PRISONERS

PY091343 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, Brazil, 4 Dec (AFP)--Seventeen Uruguayan military officers were charged here today of being directly involved in the tortures to which Uruguayan political prisoners are subjected.

Former Lt Col Rodolfo Gonzalez Diaz, an Uruguayan refugee living in Mexico since 29 November 1980, made this charge in a statement he made to the Southern Cone justice and human rights movement which has its headquarters in Porto Alegre.

The former Uruguayan officer, who lived 3 months in Brazil under the protection of the United Nations, said in his statement to the justice and human rights movement that there are at present at least 19 Uruguayan officers under arrest for political reasons, and that among them are Gen Liber Seregni and Gen Victor Licandro.

Gonzalez Diaz noted that the repression of military officers who oppose the coup started in 1976, and that he also was subjected to this repression when he was under arrest for 8 days after being involved in an incident with Lt Col Julio Gayaffa, one of the torturers. The former Uruguayan military officer said that after this incident he began to receive death threats.

COLUMNIST SEES 'CONTINUISMO' IN U.S. POLICY

PA070206 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 2

["Political Chess" column by Rafael Nunez Zarzavilla: "Reagan, the Treaties and the Policy of Continuismo"]

[Text] Based on our experiences during our tour of the United States, we have been emphasizing in our commentaries that in the area of foreign policy the Democratic and Republican Parties practice bipartisan "continuismo."

Now that the electoral euphoria and partisan rhetoric are over, events are demonstrating that this policy of "continuismo" in foreign affairs is being maintained. This does not preclude some adjustments to face new realities and challenges.

For this same reason, we were in no haste to say that the present Torrijos-Carter treaties would be affected regarding their basic essentials. Moreover, the violations that were committed occurred during the administration of President Jimmy Carter, whose term is about to end.

Now President-elect Ronald Reagan has responded by stating that he will respect the Torrijos-Carter treaties. And one more question has been answered to end all speculation regarding the treaties that ended the colonial enclave without removing us, in some respects, from under the Pentagon umbrella, as was said aptly at the time by Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, then Panamanian chief of government.

If one observes closely, one will notice the Nixonian trend being followed by Reagan in the selection of his government team. And we have pointed out that the appointment [as published] of Alexander Haig, for example, clearly defined the future prospects of important regional sectors and areas in which the Panama Canal is a vital question, both from the viewpoint of international maritime trade and as the strategic center of continental and Western security.

Haig, it will be remembered, talked with General Torrijos during the most heated phases of the treaty negotiations. Although it will be necessary to wait for time to tell what the topics of discussion were, it does not require much effort to presume that between military men there were matters related to the defense of the Panama Canal and the strategic value of the military bases that still remain intact in certain parts of the national territory.

These are vital aspects of U.S. foreign policy. As has been said, both Democrats and Republicans clearly respect the policy of "continuismo" in foreign affairs. Reagan is no exception, nor are the men that he is choosing to form his government.

It should also be taken into account that Panama has become a center of grand geopolitics, receiving input from different sources on situations such as those of Central America and the Caribbean in which the so-called champions of Western democracy participate to an extraordinary degree.

It would therefore be self-delusion to ignore all these matters in studying and choosing paths and positions to take in the critical situations that we are experiencing. Reagan, like Carter, Ford, Nixon, Johnson and Kennedy, to cite some others, will duly play his role as a zealous ruler and defender of his nation's interests.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO: L.A. LEFTISTS FOLLOW FOREIGN GUIDELINES

PA100201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Groups of the left obey guidelines from abroad. There is evidence that extremist groups are acting in all our countries and they constantly insist on managing political matters. These statements were made by President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo before departing this morning for Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Referring to leftist groups, he said that they have one characteristic in common: They obey political guidelines from abroad, and the position of Cuba has not changed in this situation we are experiencing. Therefore, the evidence is there, and their position is clearly of a political nature, the Costa Rican president noted.

Regarding the struggle that is being waged by the hegemonic powers, President Carazo said that we have always been used by them and that he does not know why some people are surprised because we have said that they borrow our countries to fight out their problems and our people come out the big losers.

He noted: Some years ago, the hegemonic powers fought and only asked for land on which to fight but now they are asking for the people of those lands also.

President Carazo spoke to us about the problems in El Salvador and the position of Costa Rica at the meeting of presidents and chiefs of state of Central America being held in Tegucigalpa:

[Begin Carazo recording] [At this meeting] I will speak about what I am discussing with you, which is what I always discuss with the Central American chiefs of state whenever I have the opportunity to speak with them. I will also state my points of view about being alert, preventing intervention and not provoking intervention by anyone. We will also seriously call for the solution of our problems, which are very difficult and serious.

We Costa Ricans who live in peace and quiet must seriously learn the lesson of Central America. This is a lesson in which we see an anguished people struggling for the economic and social improvement, overcoming problems of an international nature, such as inflation, recession, high prices for imported products and low prices for their exports. The economic situation of those countries is like ours in this regard. [words indistinct] is institutional, peaceful and based on a de jure state. Some of these countries do not have Costa Rica's advantages. We Costa Ricans must firmly protect our institutional system for the sake of the peace and quiet of this country. [end recording]

COMPLAINT AGAINST PRESIDENT'S ACCUSER REJECTED

PA062226 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] There have been varied comments among government officials and legal circles in connection with the ruling of First Penal Judge Hector Eddy Hernandez Varquero, who dismissed a complaint filed against Fernando Trejos Macis by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio's lawyers.

Meanwhile, the judicial investigations organization has found nothing to support Trejos Masis' statements and next week will forward a report to Jorge Rojas Espinosa, head of the judiciary branch.

At a news conference at the Ministry of Justice it was stated that Trejos Masis has never been sentenced, but on various occasions has been brought before the courts.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT JUNTA, U.S. MISSION HOLD MEETING

PA100221 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1907 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday at the presidential house between the revolutionary government junta and the members of the U.S. Government special mission which arrived in El Salvador to investigate the murder of three U.S. clergywomen and a laywoman by extreme rightists.

The mission is comprised of the assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, William Bowdler; the former assistant secretary of state, William Rogers; and Luigi Etnaudi. The mission arrived at the presidential house accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White.

The visitors expressed the sorrow, consternation and feelings of the U.S. people and government over the vile murder of the four U.S. citizens to the junta. The junta members said they understood this sorrow and attitude and added that the revolutionary government repudiates and condemns violence and its crimes. The junta members expressed the sorrow of the Salvadoran people and government over the shameful murder of the U.S. clergywomen and missionary to the special envoys and added that they shared the outrage felt by the U.S. people and government.

The junta informed the visitors that the government is determined to find and punish the perpetrators of this heinious crime and that a high-level commission, with full powers, has been appointed to make a thorough investigation.

The junta asked the U.S. mission members for technicians and specialists to work with the Salvadoran investigating commission in order to get prompt results in its investigation. They also informed the visitors that the revolutionary government will protect U.S. clergy living in the country and asked to be advised in advance of the arrival of clergy to this country.

The junta finally said that El Salvador, and its government have never had, and will never have religious persecution.

PAPER QUESTIONS U.S. AMBASSADOR'S OBJECTIVE

PA092302 San Salvador THE NEWS GAZETTE in English 7-13 Dec 80 p 4

[Editorial: "What Are You Trying To Do, Ambassador White?"]

[Excerpts] We respect Ambassador White both as a person and as a skilled diplomat whose great record of efficiency and competency won him his present appointment in El Salvador. However, we must confess that we do not understand him and we disagree with him on a number of things. Whether our disagreement is with current U.S. foreign policy and the way that policy has been implemented in El Salvador, or whether it conflicts with the ideas and personality of Ambassador White himself, we do not know.

We have never wanted to see Ambassador White in the role of a "proconsul," but in one way or another, as time has passed and events have transpired, Ambassador White has more and more fallen into that role. This is the image that comes across, perhaps because it seems that there is more effort by different Salvadoran factions to win support in Washington than to win over the people of El Salvador. Everybody runs to Washington. The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) did it. Members of the junta do it. Private enterprise does it. Like it or not, the figure of the United States ambassador and his pronouncements, under such circumstances, loom as that of a proconsul indeed.

Obviously, the reply to the question: What are you trying to do, Ambassador White, would be: "I am obeying instructions from my government. I carry out policy. I do not determine it."

However, we find it extremely difficult to imagine Secretary of State Edmund Muskie instructing Ambassador White to go to the Externa de San Jose, the Jesuit boy's school where the assassinated FDR leaders met and were abducted, and tender his condolences for their dead, condemn the act and then express his solidarity and that of the United States of America with the Jesuit legal aid organization which defends leftists and terrorists, and tell them that they are not alone.

"You are not alone," is a most dramatic phrase. It smacks of history. It is very striking. Whether Ambassador White was acting on specific instructions or merely "carrying out the policy of his government," as he interprets it, his gesture was most deceptive and created a strong impression, at least locally.

However, we are talking about policy, and this is precisely what we don't understand. Is it a policy of supporting terrorist organizations and misguided politicans who harbor illusions about their ability and have little or no concept of political reality?

Assuming that what Ambassador White says to the press squares with what he reports to Washington, it is inconceivable that the condolences over the death of the FDR leaders should have gone beyond regret for the tragic end of well-meaning, honest and decent, but misguided politicians, who thought they could play ball with the Marxists-Leninists but had no hope of succeeding.

I think that the Alvarez' and Ungos of this world are under the illusion that they can play a moderating role with these people, but there is no evidence that this is possible. There is ample precedent to the contrary.

FMLN REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

PA091535 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Havana radio interview with Julian Rodriguez, representative in Cuba of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's Unified Revolutionary Directorate; no date or place given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Much information is coming from El Salvador, including the recent announcement of the suspension of U.S. aid to the junta. How do you interpret that decision at this time?

[Answer] It can be interpreted in two ways. In the first place, it has been forced as a result of the killing of four U.S. citizens, which has created strong public pressure within the United States on the U.S. Government. It also gives political breathing space so that an emergency solution to the present crisis facing the Salvadoran regime may be found, because, due to the complex situation of the struggle in El Salvador, the regime has tried every available method for implementing reforms. In addition, it is evident that this decision also involves some demagogy, because we all know there are other surreptitious ways to continue providing that aid.

[Questions] There is the impression that the Christian Democratic-military junta can hardly govern the country now. Would you like to comment on the lack of government prevailing in your country at this time?

[Answer] At this moment there appears to be total anarchy in the country since the junta can no longer govern. However, that is not the result of the junta's inability to run the country, but also of the growing active popular opposition throughout the country. It could be said that the bourgeois state itself has collapsed and the bourgeois law is no longer valid. Consequently, there is only one way out of such state of anarchy: the birth of a democratic revolutionary government from the ranks of the people.

[Question] We have learned about the presence of a U.S. delegation in El Salvador, whose mission, according to official Washington reports, is to investigate the killing of the three U.S. nuns and the social worker and to determine if there is any connection between those murders and the Christian Democratic-military regime. We would like you to tell us, in your opinion, who are the pillars of the U.S. domination in El Salvador?

[Answer] It certainly would be quite childish to believe that such a high-level delegation, headed by William Bowdler and William Rogers, was sent merely to investigate a simple murder. The visit evidently has a political purpose: to try to establish the future plans of imperialism and to discuss the reorganization of the regime, because at this time, the fundamental ideologic pillars of imperialsim in El Salvador are Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia and Napoleon Duarte, who is a political figure in the junta. On the other hand, it is necessary for the regime to get rid of the hesitant elements, such as Colonel Majano, whom we have just learned has been removed from the junta.

[Question] Do you believe that Gutierrez is not one of the main pillars of the imperialist domination in El Salvador?

[Answer] Colonel Gutierrez is a public figure. Many people may become confused and think that Gutierrez is the main pillar. However, Jaime Abdul Gutierrez is a CIA man and that organization is actually directing the repression behind the scenes.

[Question] What do you think of the recently approved UN motion condemning the violation of human rights in El Salvador and the Christian Democratic-military Junta?

[Answer] That shows how much attention is being given to the problem of El Salvador in the conscience of the other peoples and governments of the world. To us, the Salvadoran revolutionaries and the people in general, such an initiative was greeted with joy, and we hope that solidarity will be approved and help generate an economic and diplomatic blockade against the murderers of the Salvadoran people.

CLERGY OCCUPY CATHEDRAL UNTIL JUSTICE IS DONE

PA100513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Dec (AFP)--The cathedral here was occupied today by a group of priests and nuns who demand punishment of the killers of the American nuns murdered in southern San Salvador last week, it has been learned here.

The members of the clergy who belong to the Coordinating Body of the Popular Church have stated that they will not leave the church until "the voice of justice is heard," according to Salvadoran leftwing sources.

The group of about (?20) nuns and priests reported that "the church in El Salvador is being persecuted because it is on the side of those who have no shelter or bread," the same sources added.

The occupiers also demanded the release of two priests, supposedly kidnapped on 27 November, together with the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who were killed that same day, they said.

Meanwhile, at least 15 bodies were found today in various parts of El Salvador where the wave of killings caused by an incessant political strike which in the last few days has broken into an acute crisis within the government continues.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran business circles stated here today [words indistinct] over a Socialist International meeting held in Panama which, according to them, "might be related to the political crisis in El Salvador."

The Salvadoran industrialists based their assumption, according to reports in the local press, on the fact that several Salvadoran politicians had met in the Panamanian capital last weekend with members of the Socialist International as wellas with officials of the Nicaraguan Government and with Panamanian National Guard Chief Gen Omar Torrijos.

Finally, Salvadoran business circles considered that "this international gathering of political parties could have some influence on the Salvadoran case."

Meanwhile, the government reported that Christian Democratic junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich was left in charge of the office during the absence of the other rulers, who are in Honduras to participate in the ratification of the peace accord with that country.

MNR EXTENDS SUPPORT, SOLIDARITY TO CHURCH

PA092116 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Dec 80 p 20

[Message from the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador--date not given]

[Excerpt] We reiterate our support and our solidarity in this hour of persecution of the church and of attack on democratic institutions and organizations.

[Signed] National Revolutionary Movement.

FDR REPRESENTATIVE SAYS GROUP WATCHING SITUATION

PA070015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1908 GMT 6 Dec 80

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador is awaiting developments in view of the crisis caused in that country by the suspension of U.S. aid, an alleged ultimatum from the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and statements made by Col Adolfo Majano in Panama asking for a political rather than a military solution to the crisis.

Alfredo Monje, FDR representative in Panama, told ACAN-EFE that the FDR, an alliance of leftist organizations, will wait and see whether the suspension of U.S. aid is actually implemented and whether there is a response to the ultimatum.

"The PDC has presented ultimatums to the military on other occasions, but the military have not yielded and the Christian Democrats remain in the junta nevertheless," Monje said.

Regarding the remarks by Majano, the FDR representative said much of what that junta member said here yesterday "coincides with what we have been saying for a long time."

He noted Majano's admission that a rightist sector within the armed forces is responsible for many crimes. Monje said Majano agreed with the FDR in saying that there is an "honest and democratic sector" within the armed forces, as well as in stating that this is the time for those officers to speak out against the violence.

Monje revealed that the Salvadoran leftwing has been in contact with the "honest and democratic" sector of the Salvadoran Army, but declined to confirm whether he had talked with Colonel Majano here. "We cannot give names," Monje explained to ACAN-EFE.

According to Monje, there has also been contact between the leftwing and many Christian Democrats, particularly those who disagree with the party leaders and oppose the government's current policy.

Monje served as attorney general during the first civilian-military junta in El Salvador following the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979.

He resigned along with other centrists and leftists late that same year because of his belief that the armed forces were not complying with the plan for social reforms announced on the day of the coup.

In the opinion of the FDR representative, the popular struggle has advanced so much that the Salvadoran regime is desperate, and "this exacerbates the internal conflicts that are now coming to the fore."

The FDR is seeking a "democratic and revolutionary" government that above all will end the bloodshed in the country, Monje said.

Regarding the suspension of U.S. military and economic aid announced yesterday by the State Department in response to the murder of four U.S. nuns, Monje said he hopes it does take place.

"Many people have already been killed in El Salvador, including other members of religious orders, and the aid we have asked the United States to suspend has only served to aggravate the genocide," the FDR representative said.

HONDURAS

HONDURAN-SALVADORAN BORDER TO OPEN 11 DECEMBER

PA092253 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The border with El Salvador will be officially opened on 11 December, permitting the free transit of people and vehicles and the importation of Salvadoran products with payment of the appropriate tariffs until a bilateral trade agreement is signed.

Almost 24 hours after the ratification documents of the peace treaty are exchanged, Honduras and El Salvador will open their borders to the free transit of vehicles and people and to the flow of merchandise from both countries.

Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon reports:

[Begin recording] [Question] Will trade between Honduras and El Salvador be free in both directions?

[Answer] No. Prior to the meetings to be held by the two countries' working groups at the economic integration directors' level, which are already analyzing the list of products that they want to sell us and that we want to sell there, I contacted the Salvadoran economy minister and told him that they must give us the same treatment that we are receiving from Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In other words, Honduran products will enter El Salvador freely, but Salvadoran products will enter Honduras only after paying the duties that the other Central American countries pay.

[Question] In other words, there will be a bilateral trade treaty?

[Answer] A bilateral trade treaty with preferential treatment for Honduras.

[Question] Will this benefit our country's business? In your opinion, will this type of trade reduce the prices of certain products, particularly those for popular consumption?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, particularly clothing. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CREDENTIALS--In a special ceremony held yesterday in the Blue Room of the government palace, the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan ambassadors, Maria Mercedes Marroquin and Guillermo Suarez Rivas, respectively presented their credentials to the president. [Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Dec 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA STRESSES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN PEOPLE

PA100026 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Dec 80

["Face the People" program with unidentified junta members in Masay 6 December 80--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified speaker] We have come to this program to talk to you, to listen to you, and to try to find answers together with you to the immediate, daily and, one might say, domestic problems of the community. We think that to the extent that our effort to perform the tasks entrusted to us by the revolution--repairing a home, digging a ditch, organizing the distribution of food when there are difficulties as with sugar, organizing to save water so that it can reach those who don't have this service, organizing to conserve energy--is possible, conscientious and realistic. It will be consistent with the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Adding up all the efforts of the communities of Monimbo, Masaya, Chinandega, Leon, Esteli and all of Nicaragua, we are consolidating the Nicaraguan revolution and by consolidating the Nicaraguan revolution we are also helping the Salvadoran people. This is our message, companeros, and we are now ready to listen to you and talk to you.

As Companero Espinoza said, we will not be here as long as we would have liked because we have to leave at 1600 to go to mass in Ciudad Sandino in memory of the nuns [killed in El Salvador]. One of them worked in Ciudad Sandino for several years and was victimized by the repression of the Somozist dictatorship. She was also seen in a bad light by those who do not agree with the Christian commitment to the people, those who do not agree with the Christian commitment to the poor and those who want to separate the church of the poor from the church of the people. [applause]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MEET WITH MASAYA CDS MEMBERS

PA091802 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Companeros Sergio Ramirez and Commander Daniel Ortega, members of the government junta, as well as other officials, on Saturday met with various delegations of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] of Masaya. The officials were informed of a number of problems with which the heroic city is afflicted.

It was precisely in the hard-fighting, legendary Monimbo that the meetings were held. The sessions were of great benefit to all, since topics like real estate taxes, the problem of wood, the salary increase for teachers and other local affairs were discussed.

Regarding the high-property appraisals noted by a resident of the San Juan neighborhood, Ramirez replied that the matter would be reviewed this week, since the intents is to have more taxes paid by those who have more rather than by those who have less.

The pressing scarcity of wood in Masay was noted by Ulisses Morales, a carpenter. Commander Ortega replied that the Somozists had razed Nicaragua's forests but that he would contact (CORFOD) [not further identified] to seek a speedy solution.

Regarding the wage increase for teachers, the officials indicated that the 1981 budget is expected to permit an equalization of wages. Ramirez indicated that over 3,000 new teaching posts had been created this year, and therefore, the wage increase for teachers would have to be carefully studied. In any case, he said that there would be an increase.

Villa (Boscomonge) representatives asked for a child development center. Public laundries were requested for Monimbo and adjacent areas. Both requests will be channeled through the regional social welfare office in the next few days.

NEW LABOR UNION GROUP ENDS ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

PA071200 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN] yesterday ended a series of discussions that resulted in the definition of the objectives, organizational functioning, regulations and working plan of that organization, which was established recently during the first "Carlos Fonseca" meeting on the unity of workers.

The CSN is made up of labor unions and national organizations which have a common interest in developing joint actions by the labor organizations as an initial step in a process that should and must lead to unification on the basis of the class-conscious and revolutionary principles of the Nicaraguan labor movement.

The labor unions and organizations that comprise it are the Labor Action and Unity Federation (CAUS), the Federation of Health Workers (FETSALUD), the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua (UPN), the Farmworkers Association (ATC), the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers (ANDEN), the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS), the Workers Front (FO), the Independent General Labor Confederation and the Sandinist Workers Federation (CST).

It was reported yesterday that next week the CSN members will issue a document in which they specify the topics discussed during the sessions held by the leaders of the various organizations.

The CSN Respects Ideological Concepts

Companeros from the organizations that make up the CSN reaffirmed that the document states that the CSN respects the ideological and political concepts held by the leaders and the rank and file of its member labor unions and federations, but that it rejects all theories and positions that are incompatible with the interests of the working class and the process of revolutionary transformation in our country.

The CSN objectives are based on the need to unite and mobilize the workers to carry out the tasks of national reconstruction. It recognizes the workers and peasants as the engines of the Sandinist people's revolution and that they are struggling to make the single workers federation respond to the historical tasks of the workers movement.

The CSN also considered internationalist solidarity to be a basic principle, as well as support for the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the leading role of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in the revolutionary process.

Tasks Will Be Publicized

Additionally, the CSN will release its work plan, which lists various issues and problems that affect the working class and which will be resolved within the possibilities of the revolution.

This plan considers matters like wages, working conditions, labor discipline, etc.

Additionally, the document contains the CSN internal regulations and lists its leadership organizations.

Labor Leaders Comment

PA080346 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The leaders of the labor federations united in the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN] recently signed a historic document containing the internal regulations and fighting principles of the organization.

Ivan Garcia, secretary general of the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Workers Federation, defined the objectives of the CSN, which are based on the development of united action by the Nicaraguan workers:

[Begin recording] The purpose of the CSN is to develop united action trade union in our country as a process which should and must lead step by step to profound revolutionary unity within our labor movement. This should make our labor movement advance to more united and efficient methods and give it all the force needed for national reconstruction so it can achieve its desired class goals.

The labor organizations that compose the CSN unite all workers, men and women, manual workers and intellectuals, without distinction as to race or political affiliation or creed. These workers come from all trades, professions and specialities and voluntarily join its ranks through their labor unions or organizations.

The CSN respects the ideological and political principles held by the leaders and members of the labor unions and federations that compose it. Although it maintains the principle of freedom of thought and expression, it rejects all theories or attitudes incompatible with the interests of the working classes and the revolutionary transformation process in our country. Likewise, for the sake of democracy and fraternal ties in its ranks and in the development of unity among the organizations that compose it, it does not accept hegemonist attitudes in its ranks.

The CSN coordinates, advises and supports all federations and labor unions that compose it for the general development of their tasks according to the role given them this stage of the country's national reconstruction. [end recording]

Those opposed to workers unity are not independent from the interests of the bourgeoisie but are independent of the revolutionary process, Alan Zambrana, secretary general of the Labor Action and Unity Federation, said.

[Begin recording] The document we have just released includes all democratic rules that govern any unitary structure. We respect the ideological, political and religious concepts of the labor union leaders and we are not subordinating anyone to any political attitude. However, we have also defined a clear-cut attitude: The CSN will at no time assume attitudes serving capitalist interests. We also promote the leading role of the working classes and the peasants in this revolutionary process.

We believe the driving forces of this revolution are the revolutionary alliances of the working classes and the poor peasants. Therefore, there is no room for statements about trade union freedom, about wanting to subordinate them to anyone. It has been proved who are really interested in the workers future. We have also shown those who are opposed to the workers and who allegedly hold an independent attitude. They are not independent from the bourgeoisie but are independent of the revolution. [end recording]

With their union, the working classes are winning the battle, Onofre Guevara, representative of the Nicaraguan Newsmens Unions, said:

[Begin recording] On the other hand, when we take the first steps toward unity, when activities like this in favor of unity are carried out, we can say that the working class is winning the ideological battle against the reactionaries, the dominating classes and the bourgeoisie, because within its organizations the working class is defeating influences alien to its attitudes and to its class interests. [End recording]

We have made concessions in favor of the unity of the workers. Isidro Telles, labor [words indistinct].

[Begin recording] Naturally, we are going to develop tasks within the CSN to seek total unity of the working class. I believe creation of the CSN is an important step, like the mandate of the assembly held at the national university, where tasks were assigned leading to the unity of the working class. It is natural that the various federations which are creating the CSN will have various criteria and ideological attitudes. It is not the ideological attitude of a certain party that prevails within the CSN. I came to tell you that we have made concessions; these concessions are for the benefit of the working classes and not of a certain group. If we begin to think in group interests, we leave aside the interests of the working classes and stray from the path of expanding the revolution. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Alejandro Solorzano, General Labor Confederation representative, referred to the ideology prevailing in the Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CTN], which follows the social Christian policy:

[Begin recording] The labor movement was divided and subdivided by the corrupt dictatorship and the influence of alien thought. Let us remember that by taking advantage of the deeply religious spirit of our people organizations were created following trends such as the one followed by the CTN leadership. This is the social Christian philosophy, and we all know what is happening today to our brother Salvadoran people, who in the name of this philosophy are shedding their blood.

The CSN is merely the continuation of a process of reuniting and reorienting the labor forces in this country. This process was begun with the National Labor Union Commission and is followed by the CSN, which accepts the historic challenge which sooner or later will lead to a single workers federation to strengthen the working and peasant classes and give a final blow to the interests of the bourgeoisie and imperialism, which are the fundamental enemies of our working classes.

We want to emphasize that the historic movement of the working class has followed a principle of unity since 1930 and that it was victimized by a corrupt dictatorship, which is now defeated, for the benefit of the revolution and for the changes that are needed so much by the workers and peasants. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT--Nicaragua's foreign debt is approximately $500 million, but this amount was not fully paid out in 1980. Part of these loans was used to help with the balance of payments and the rest for development projects in government and private sectors. The sources which financed the loans were governments and international organizations and institutions. It was announced that a $65 million loan is being negotiated with international banks to be used by small and medium farmers in the public and private sectors. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80 PA]

AID TO HEALTH CENTERS--The Inter-American Development bank has approved a $2.6 million loan to Nicaragua to improve and expand health centers and services in rural areas. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 10 PA]

SEIZURE OF NUNCIATURE, RESCUE OF HOSTAGES REPORTED

FL101123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Around noon yesterday, a group of antisocial persons with criminal records, several of whom were armed, violently entered the Vatican's Apostolic Nunciature in this capital and, after taking four nuns and an employee of the diplomatic mission as hostages, tried to demand that they be taken out of the country.

Interior Ministry forces went to the aid of the diplomatic mission and rescued unharmed the four nuns who had been taken by the antisocials. All of the antisocials were arrested. The antisocials fired several shots at the time of the rescue of the hostages. They wounded with one shot the kidnapped employee of Cuban nationality who worked at the diplomatic mission. He later died.

Cuban authorities acted quickly, precisely and effectively, to protect the lives of the victims of this incident and the integrity of the diplomatic mission, without the use of firearms. The antisocials were placed at the disposition of the appropriate courts to which they will have to answer for their unspeakable criminal action.

Cuba repeatedly had warned of the consequences for the security of diplomatic missions which may result from the provocations that were taking place suddenly at the Venezuelan and Peruvian Embassies whose governments, by their attitude, supported and encouraged violence against diplomatic missions by common criminals.

The Cuban Government will not accept any type of blackmail. It will act energetically and under no concept or circumstances will it approve the departure from the country of anyone who enters any embassy by force.

AFP Report

PA092154 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 9 Dec (AFP)--Fourteen Cubans sought asylum today at the Holy See's diplomatic mission in Havana, it was learned here by a source close to the mission.

One of the 14 Cubans, who claims to be a former political prisoner, informed AFP that the group had walked into the Holy See's unguarded diplomatic mission to ask for political asylum, unlike other diplomatic missions this one is not watched by the police. The police have deployed a large number of people around the Holy See's building whose main authority, Monsignor Giulio Einaudi, was absent at the time--1230 local time (1730 GMT).

Another group of eight Cubans who, 2 weeks ago, sought asylum at the Jamaican Embassy during a 2-hour period was convinced by the diplomats to leave the premises.

More Details

PA100103 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 9 Dec (AFP)--The 14 Cubans who spent 5 hours in the nunciature here this afternoon were evicted by Cuban police at 1730 local time (2230 GMT), eyewitnesses have told AFP.

According to the sources, four explosions, apparently of tear gas bombs, were heard before the refugees--including three women--came out surrounded by special police. Some of the refugees, asleep but unhurt, the witnesses added, were taken away in four ambulances. The smell of tear gas was all over the neighborhood following the raid which, according to one witness, had been ordered by Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes himself.

Unconfirmed rumors said that the refugees were armed and had taken four Canadian nuns hostage in the nunciature, located in the residential area of Miramar, about 3 km east of the former Peruvian Embassy where 10,800 Cubans sought asylum in April.

During the occupation of the nunciature, one refugee, who said he is a former political prisoner, said over the phone that the group had asked for political asylum. The new nuncio, Msgr Giulio Einaudi, who presented his credentials on 22 November, was not in the nunciature during the incidents.

AFP REPORTS ON FISHING BOAT CAPTURE DENIED

FL091056 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Cuban Ministry of the Fishing Industry has denied biased reports of the French news agency regarding the capture of the "Golfo de Tonquin" fishing boat by Moroccan authorities. In its official report, Cuba says that the "Golfo de Tonquin" was captured illegally while sailing to Vigo, a port in Spain. It was coming from Conakry, the Guinean capital. It says that the boat's communication system is of the conventional type and, therefore, it would be impossible to use it in any other activity but that of navigation and fishing.

SALVADORAN JUNTA BLAMED FOR RECENT KILLINGS

PA070221 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Dec 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Justifiable international ire over the vile assassination of several outstanding opposition leaders in El Salvador had not yet died down before the genocidal Christian Democratic-military junta committed new crimes that touch the soul of all mankind. On Friday reports confirmed that another 100 persons had been assassinated in that Central American country in the past few hours, including three nuns and a social worker of the Maryknoll order, who had been kidnapped a few days earlier by the repressive forces of El Salvador.

With his usual hypocricy, Salvadoran fascist junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte told the press that his government repudiates these acts, and he blamed the extreme rightist groups.

This is not the first time the genocidal Salvadoran regime, directly responsible for the murder of over 10,000 persons so far this year, has tried to make people believe those crimes are being committed by rightist organizations outside the control of the authorities.

They know very well that all of these crimes come back against them, and they are trying, without success, to confuse the international public and the people of El Salvador, whom they are also unsuccessfully trying to annihilate. Do the genocidal traitors of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta think they are going to deceive anyone with their hypocritical statements and their crocodile tears? Do any of those criminals think the Salvadoran people will ever pardon or forget the bestial murders this genocidal regime has committed? Nor can they expect through the physical elimination of thousands of their opponents to terrorize the people and deter them from the just struggle they have begun precisely so these crimes will stop.

For every patriot they kill, more arms and voices claiming justice arise. The sorrow caused by the fascists, with their horrendous crimes, are being turned into renewed energy to continue the struggle to final victory.

In condemning the assassination of its leaders, the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front said that it will not shed tears for its martyrs, but will pick up its battle flags and step up the fight and the decision to march united toward final victory.

The earth is shaking under the feet of the miserable assassins who have snuffed out the lives of thousands of men and women, old and young, religious and lay, who want only peace and justice in El Salvador. And if they had to take up arms in order to achieve it, the only ones to blame are the Christian Democratic-military junta and the regimes and governments who support the authors of the genocide in the name of a democracy they despise and trample on.

GRENADA

RADIX SAYS 'NO RIGHTS' REPORT OUT OF CONTEXT

FL091625 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Dec 8o p 16

[Excerpts] St George's Grenada, Thursday (CANA)--Grenada's Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney General Kendrick Radix has protested that he was reported out of context in connection with submissions he made in the high court on Tuesday.

"It was in the context of the suspension of the Grenada constitution that I told the court there are no fundamental rights and freedoms in a constitutional sense," Radix said yesterday, "but, in the declaration of the revolution, the government has pledged to observe the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people, subject to the interests of the nation."

Radix said what he did in court was to put the matter within the context of a legalistic argument that, "whereas the concepts that we are trying to depart from are constitutional rights and fundamental rights which are given by virtue of the constitution per se, here you have to interpret the declaration of the revolution that the government will protect these rights but, it is protecting them from a revolutionary point of view and not within the traditional norms as understood by constitutional lawyers and within the constitution."

"In my view," Radix added, "the report yesterday failed to grasp, in its essence, the conceptual frame work in which I made my submission. The report was out of context in the sense that it was not prefaced by the arguments I had laid out relative to the suspension of the constitution."

Radix is representing the state in the habeas corpus motion brought by detainee Ralph Thompson, held by security forces soon after the 19 June bomb blast at Queens Park in which three people were killed.

JAMAICA

MINISTER INVESTIGATES 'BRIGADISTA' PROGRAM

FL061220 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] The minister of construction, the Hon Senator Bruce Golding is now in the process of trying to gather information on the "brigadista" training program, established by the former PNP [People's National Party] government with the Cuban authorities.

Mr Golding said yesterday that his efforts were being hampered by the removal from his ministry of all the records pertaining to the program, and he was now seeking information through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Since the program was started by the PNP administration in 1975 well over 1,000 Jamaican youths had been sent to Cuba for alleged training in construction methods. However, when the government was voted out of office only approximately 120 of these persons were employed on government housing sites.

The GLEANER understands that those employed were on the Esher, Steertown and Falmouth housing sites. But there was no indication as to how the remaining nearly 900 were deployed. Currently, there are 123 men and 25 women still in Cuba under the program, but no information on them is to be found at the Ministry of Construction through which the program was administered.

The prime minister, the Hon Edward Seaga in a speech in the House of Representatives on 18 November said all the files pertaining to the brigadista program had been removed from the ministry and he had been informed that they were sent to the Cuban Embassy following the PNP government's defeat in the 30 October election.

The coordinator of the program and head of a special unit established in the Ministry of Construction to deal with brigadista affairs, Miss Claudette Rose, vacated her position immediately after the election, and a report said that not only were all the documents pertaining to the program removed, but the filing cabinets in which they were contained were even dusted.

It was at the Mona Heights residence of Miss Rose that the security forces apprehended Devon Grant, who was being sought after the 14 October gun-slaying of former parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of National Security, Mr Roy McGann.

Grant, who received gunshot wounds in the incident in which both Mr McGann and his bodyguard, Corporal Errol Whyte, died, was arrested by the police but was later removed from the university hospital by persons suspected to be political activists. He was recaptured nearly two weeks later at the Mona Heights home of Miss Rose. The five other persons who worked in the unit, and who have been described as "political activists" have all denied any knowledge of the whereabouts or the fate of the files. It is understood that the unit is being disbanded.

The brigadista program has long been a subject of controversy between the PNP government and the then JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] opposition, which maintained that the participants were being trained in the use of weapons, were being ideologically brainwashed and prepared for direct political involvement in the country's affairs.

An alleged secret PNP document, released by then leader of the opposition, Mr Edward Seaga in July 1979 quoted then minister of housing, Mr Anthony Spaulding as saying: "Decisions to emphasize ideological exposure as a key aim to the brigadista program is consistent with the PNP program."

The argument that the "brigadistas" were being trained in matters extraneous to construction was also strengthened when in 1977 the participants at a meeting at the Jose Marti school, formed an organization, which according to a position paper presented, had a Marxist-Leninist philosophy. That meeting was also addressed by the then minister of housing, Mr Anthony Spaulding.

Since then, there have been repeated charges that members of the brigadistas had been involved in strong-arm attacks on JLP and other opponents of the then PNP government.

It is expected that the present minister of construction, the Hon Senator Bruce Golding, will later make a public statement about the brigadista issue.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ATTEMPTS TO FORM UNITED OPPOSITION REPORTED

FL091635 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Thursday (CANA)--Fresh attempts are being quietly made here to put together a united opposition to the People's National Movement (PNM) which has been in power for 25 years, and will be seeking an unprecedented sixth term by the end of 1981.

Opposition leader Basdeo Panday declined to discuss the efforts at forming a unified opposition, fearing that publicity now could jeopardize the efforts.

However, Mr Panday confirmed that leaders of the various opposition groups in Trinidad and Tobago have been meeting to discuss the formation of a viable united opposition to the PNM.

Opposition to Dr Eric Williams' PNM has been largely ad hoc in the past few years, and even the United Labor Front (ULF) which in 1976 emerged as the most solid opposition to PNM rule, has been split apart from an internal power struggle.

One faction is led by Mr Panday while former army officer and trade union leader, Raffique Shah is leading the other faction.

There are about eight opposition groups on the island--the newest being the Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR) led by one-time attorney general in the Williams' administration Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips. Mr Hudson-Phillips said yesterday he had not been invited to the latest round of talks. But leaders of the other opposition groups generally agree that a unified approach to the next general election was their only way of putting up any significant challenge to Dr Williams.

Mr Panday saw it as the only means of ridding society of the ills which he said have been brought on by the present government. Mr Panday said that two committees have been set up to study and formulate strategies and policies of a new coalition. The question of leadership, expected to be a tough issue for resolution, has not yet been tackled, said Mr Panday.

REVIEW OF 1980 ECONOMY, INFLATION GROWTH

FL051500 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Staff reporter dispatch]

[Text] The economy in Trinidad and Tobago will maintain its 20 percent growth, if not surpass it, this year. But excess demand is worsening inflation, which stood at 15.7 percent last August.

A review of the economy in 1980 was tabled in parliament yesterday. It shows a falling unemployment rate (less than 10 percent), a booming construction industry, and an arrest in the decline of oil production.

The report notes that because of improved land production a decline in crude oil production, which began in 1978, appears to have been arrested in 1980. Refinery production is showing a strong recovery during 1980, after falling throughout most of the 1970's. Natural gas production continues to increase.

Major manufacturing industries stagnated in 1979 but show some improvement in 1980. Construction continues to grow but at a declining rate in real terms, due to shortages of building materials and skilled manpower.

Escalating building costs and tight money conditions are also affecting the industry.

Agricultural production continues to be depressed, but the services sectors of the economy are showing the strong growth of recent years.

In 1980 the trade surplus will continue and foreign reserves will be enhanced, but the deficit on nonoil trade will become more pronounced, the official report declares.

Unemployment: The rate has been falling since 1975. It declined to 10.2 percent (45,000 persons) in 1979 from 12.2 percent (54,000 persons) in 1978. Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1980 suggest a further fall in the unemployment rate this year.

Prices: A 15.7 percent rate of increase was recorded in the index of retail prices between August 1979 and August 1980. Inflationary pressures are intensifying.

Higher costs of vehicles, spare parts and maintenance, as well as erratic increases in taxi fares, caused the highest increases in transportation (27.3 percent in 1979 and 23.8 percent in 1980).

Next highest increases came in housing.

Maintenance and rents increased by 29.5 percent and 18.9 percent respectively in 1979. This year the increases are 25.2 percent and 18 percent.

Other major percentage increases in 1979 and the first half of 1980 are recorded for food (13.8 percent and 21.6 percent, education (15 percent and 22.6 percent).